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REVIEW

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BRITISH NATION.

Churiday, July 31. 1707.

The Pope, the Pope, the Pope! alas for the Fope! Say all the People that wish well to his Holyness; what will the Holy Father do, if he falls into the Clutches of these Uncircumcis'd Germans? 'Tis well they are not Protestants, for it seems they begin already to hust the old Gentleman, and have made no Conscience of breaking the Conditions they made with hims before; and had they been Hereticks, it would certainly have been laid at the Door of their Religion—And much room there had been to have set all the Catholicks in that Part of the World a praying against the Unsandify'd Oppressors.

But 'tis a fad Story now, that even their own Catholick Neighbours should use their Sovereign Pontiff in such a manner, and that without regard to St. Peter, or all the Authority of an immediate Succession from

him, they should carry it so hardly with his Holyness, that he should be oblig'd to have recourse to the Temporal Sword, and call in his Forces into the City, wall up the Gates, fortise St. Angelo, and lay up Provisions.

I could divert you here with some Raquiries into Pontifical Power, and observe how the Thunders of the Vasican, which so often have humbled, even the Predecessor of his Imperial Majesty, and brought the lowly Emperor to lay his Neck under the Feet of the Pope; have now lost all their Terrors, and the Fulminations of the Cannon and Musquet must be apply'd to now, if there be any occasion for his Holyness to reduce the Kings of the Earth, for that they are no more to be terrify'd with the white Powder of Curses and Excommunications.

But let this pass for the present; the truth is, the Imperial Court has a long time flood in need of these Arguments at Rome, and therefore I must own, had not the Pressing Exigence of the Affairs of Spain and the Rhine, call'd for the Troops to more immediately necessary Service, there was more occasion for this March of the Imperialists to Italy, than every body will perhaps allow.

Nor is the Kingdom of Naples the meer defign of this Voyage, as I believe will appear.—The management of the Court of Rome has really wanted this kind of Treatment for some Years, and the Investiture of Naples may now be had, perhaps at a short warning, and the Pope go without the white Nag, which us'd to be the Badge of the Homage of that Country to the Pontiff.

Well, if his Holyness loses nothing but the Horse ly the bargain, he will come off very cheap; but I fear the German humour of railing the Gelt, will not let them pass thro' the Ecclefiftical Territories, without taking Toll of St. Peter - And if our Lady of Loretto paffes free without any Civil Depredation upon her immense Treasure, she will have better luck than honester People have had in like Cases; perhaps they may treat her civilly, and take a Bribe, or content themselves with a Sum of Money, aud not prophane her Sanda Caja, the holy Casket of Miraculous Idolatry; but I must own I am miffaken in the Germans, if they do not make some pretence by way of Loan or Gift, or some other less convenient Method, to feel the Effett of her Ladyship's Bounty.

As for his Ho'yness, 'cis confess'd he has all along puzzi'd the Cause in this Matter of Naples, and upon all other occasions has shown too much partiality for the French, not to let the World see which way he kept his Eye, and what he aim'd at; he has amns'd both, spoke fair to both, and not a little deceiv'd both, and it was really time for the Emperor to put an End to this Ecclesiastical Juggling, which I suppose he will now do in an effectual manner—And it I mistake not the Temper of the Germans, we shall find they will hardly content themselves now with a bare declaring himself in their favour,

but will positively demand what they only Solicited for before, and in this the Pope will but be rightly serv'd; for as a Temporal Prince he has afted most unaccountably with the Emperor, and has neither observ'd a Neutrality, nor yet declar'd either on one side or the other.

Nor can the Germans easily forget the partiality of the Pope, when they were reduc'd to the last extremity on the Frontiers of Ferana; when his Holyness assisted the French to surround the Imperialists, by admitting them into his Towns, and giving them post sinn of their Passes, after they had deny'd them to the Germans; by which means they were oblig'd to quit their Footing in Italy, and retreat to the Borders of Trens, and almost to retire behind the Mountains.

In this Affair the Pope was very far from afting fairly with the Germans, but play'd them a true Italian Trick—And if they do not pay him home for it now, I am mistaken—And let who will pity them.

As to the March to Naples, the Imperial Army goes on flowly, but that not as if it were with Cautiou or fear of being Defeated, tut as to a certain Conquest, as to receive not to Conquer; they go with such an affurance of the possession of that Kingdom, as if it was their own; and this I believe gave Birth to some Speculations in the World, Importing that in the Treaty for the French quitting Lombardy, they had Capitulated for quitting Naples with it.

But I cannot but say, the Design upon Thoulon seems to me to be the only thing that will make the Conquest of Naples easy to the Germans, for certainly had the French been able to have sent 8000 Men to the Assistance of the Viceroy of Naples, he would find the Germans work enough in that Country, and perhaps make them send back for a Reinforcement.

But they go on secure of this, and therefore we see they leave the Matter, not as a
thing in so much hast, but that it may give
way to a Design of as much Consequence,
viz. their making a Market of the Fope as
they go; what Terms they demand of the
Pope, and what abatements his Holyness will
obtain, Time will discover—But this is cer-

tain, that his Holyaels, being abandon'd of his Powerful Ally, the French King, must comply with whatever they infift upon; all his Weapons now are only Prayers and Tears, I mean Submissions and Exposulations ; and what Influerce thefe will have upon the Trumpet and the Kettle Drum, I cannot determine.

We are affor'd already, that the Germans are as it may be faid, actually in Possethon of his Holynels, nay, lome of their Troops have been within the Walls of Rome, under a pretence of a Guard to Count Taun, and all the Pope's Power dares not refuse it-And in this posture, what can the Pope deny that they please to ask of him; whether it be Arms, Ammunition, Towns for Places of Arms, Provinens, or Money, they muft have it; nay, if they fould demand of the Pope to banish all the French Emistaries out of Rome, or deliver them up to them, and then to declare Ecclefiaftical War. against his two Eldest Sons, their most Catholick and Christian Kings, he must obey.

And when this is consider'd, no body can blame the French Cardinal, and the Ambaffadors of Spain and France for hiring Suldiers, and fortifying their Pallaces; indeed, I should rather expect to hear they were all run out of the City, and had taken Sanctuary in the Duke of Tuscany, or the Pope's Galleys, in order to secure themselves.

Tisa wonderful thing to Reflect upon the Folly of the Times, and the ridiculous Conduct of the Princes of this Age : how the Popes Court has always been the Theatre, where the several Princes of Europe have Alled their State-Comedies 4 and here they have their Mountebank Ministers Rehdent, who as they call it, manage the Affairs of their respective Countries-And upon the Death or removal of such or such an Ambaffador, we have it often faid, such a Cardinal, or such a Count, is lest to take care of the Affairs of France, or Spain, or the Emreror.

And what are these weighty Affairs? Truly very odd ones; fometimes fuch, as letting up the Arms of their Mafters over their Door, getting the inestimable Privilege of their Coaches going before or behind one another in a Cavalcade, or the Sacred and most Valuable Authority of protecting a Bankrupt or an Affaffin within their Pallaces,

and maintaining the Infolent Behaviour of their Servants, in affronting, and some times knocking on the Head the Officers of Juffice, in pursuing Debcors or Criminals too

near their Sacred Houses.

Next to these mighty Affairs, comes the Church Affairs; and here the Princes of the World Tax their Clergy, and then ask the fore leave for it; appoint Bilhops, and then most Humbly befeech the Pore to make them fight for Kingdoms; and when they have gotten them by the Sword, then most Obediently feek the Investiture of them of his Holynels.

Such sanclifi'd Legerdemain as this, is the support of the very Being and Nature of the Court of Rome - And yet we always find, that after all the Courting and lottiguing at Rome by the several Princes, to obtain this or that thing; the Pope never fails to grant it to him, whosvever is in a Condition to take it without his Leave; nor is it often that any Prince, making an humble Request for any thing of the Pere, 1ecedes from it upon the Pope's Refulal; a late famous Inflance of which we have in the Duke of Savoy.

Then we have the profound and most sublime Art of Intriguing, in the Grand Affair, of making Cardinals, and choosing Peres; and in all these there is so much Trick, Softning, Sweetning, Bribing, Cabailing, and all manner of Court-Cunning, that the whole Court of Rome is a meer Bar-

tholomew Fair.

I have nothing to say here to their Spiritual Fopperies, 'tis plain to me all the San-Rion they now have left them, is just as much as the Policies of Princes in opposition to obe another please to suffer; and that whenever they please, it is nothing to them to Infult the Holy Father himself, and tread under Foot all that Reverence, which at a-

nother time they submit to.

And this is part of the Farce that is now Acting by the Germans, in which I believe we should all look on with satisfaction enough, if we were not with regret feeing. the Emperor playing this small Game, at the Expence almost of his Imperial Dignity, and the Prosperity of all his Allies, who even by this piece of particular Conduct, are reduc'd to a necessity of flanding fill to look on upon one Action, and cannot Act as they would do with Success in other Places; this one Article having open'd a Door of so many Advantages to the French, that if Prince Eugene of Savon, does not strike some fatal Blow to the French, give them some Coup d' Esclir on the side of Provence, they are in a fair way to make a better Campaign than even themselves could have the least Reason to expect, I am sure a much better than the Face of Affairs at the End of the last Campaign promis'd us.

In the mean time, the Pope is really under some Spiritual Exercise, and I think they may very well say there with the Silver-smiths of Ephesus; Ihis, our Craft is in Danger; for really these Occasional Insults of the Holy See, by the Temporal Sword, have been the true Original Cause of the Decay of the Spiritual Authority and Insuence of the Pontiff upon the Kingdoms of the World.

Every Insult a provok'd Prince has offer'd the Ecclesiafical Dignity, has but serv'd to point out to other Princes the proper Method to be taken with them—And to shew the little signification of the Church Power, when the C vil Authority of Government comes in Competition.

The Emperor therefore is but really playing the Protestant in this; and no doubt would an Interdict in this Case be of any use to his Holyness, he would Fulminate them to the last degree, till they would all stink of Brimstone like Mount Strombolo—But that Thunder has so often been found to carry no Bolt in it, that the very Italians themselves have learnt to contemn it.

Well, let them go on—And let them pull down the Authority of a Court, which fubtifts only by the Mistakes and Fosies of the Times—Were not, I say, the whole Canse of Europe depending upon it, no body would be under the least concern for this whole Italian Expedition, and his Holyness and the German might be left to make their own Bargains as they thought fit, and Trick that Trick can.

This only I must say, the Imperialists had best make all the Expedition in this Neapolitan Voyage they can; for as the Clouds are Collecting on every side of the Empire,

I am very much mistaken, it in a sew Days his Imperial Majesty does not find other and more necessary Employ for 14000 of his best Troops, than to Conquer Kingdoms—And perhaps may send in more hast for them home, than they made out—To defend his Imeprial Person within the Walls of Vienna; of which more hereaster.

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